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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY Poland
 SUBJECT Economic
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Warsaw
 DATE PUBLISHED 23 Aug 1949
 LANGUAGE Polish

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. *B* Sep 1949

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Trybuna Ludu, No 231.SIX-YEAR PLAN FOR PPRK

The PPRE (State Building Contractors for Transportation) embraces five large and basically independent economic units very important to the development of the national economy.

Their task is to build new railroad lines, develop junctions, build and repair roads, insure efficient operation of the transportation system by establishing well equipped workshops, regulate rivers, build tanks, dams, waterways and canals, electrify railroads, etc.

The Six Year Plan of the PPRK is very impressive. The estimated increase in production is greater than in any other branch of industry. Compared with 1949, the percentage of growth is 654, while in the other branches of production it reaches only 300.

To accomplish this task, each PPRK enterprise must become a strong economic unit. The problem of reorganization needed for their development must therefore be considered.

The reorganization of the PPRK comprises the following:

1. Strict specialization among enterprises and specialization of functions within each unit;
2. Total centralization in the assignment of work to various enterprises; and
3. Decentralization of operations.

This will partially solve the problem of the lack of trained workers since the workers of each enterprise will be carrying out only one defined operation. It will unite the PPRK into one efficient economic organization. Each of the five units will have its own production plan and will be in a better position to control the execution of the plan.

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In the Six-Year Plan, about 1,500 kilometers of new railroad lines will be built, the Warsaw and the Gorny Slask junctions will be rebuilt and developed, more than 3,000 kilometers of roads will be resurfaced, 1,200 kilometers of railroad lines will be electrified, bridges, ports, and airfields will be rebuilt, river beds will be regulated, etc.

Since one of the basic requirements of the plan is increased mechanization of production, the first and most important requisite for achievement is the acquisition of a force of well trained workers and technicians familiar with modern methods.

In construction and assembly, the value of annual production per worker in 1955 will be increased 57 percent over 1949; in the production of gravel and crushed stone it will increase 30 percent.

Increased output and the almost complete changeover to piecework (85 - 90 percent) will result in an average increase of 40 percent in wages.

Training courses for workers in all trades will be organized with special attention to the type of work performed by each group. In addition, a force of workers must be organized on a permanent basis, not seasonal or casual as was the case previously. Considering the peculiar character of the PPRK work (many weeks and even months spent away from home) it is imperative to create satisfactory conditions for the workers in the work areas. Living quarters must be considered, along with special attractions to compensate for the separation from the family. The construction season should be extended from 200 days to at least 250 days a year, and year-round employment should be provided. In all divisions, the social program should be developed.

The last and indispensable requisite for maintaining a steady, well-trained, and well paid force is mass shop competition. The best and most capable workers should be advanced to supervisory jobs with less hesitation than was the case previously.

The supply problem is equally important. Since the work of PPRK is dispersed throughout the country, the following procedure should be used: heavy materials should not be routed through the bases but should be sent directly to the building site; local materials found in the area should be employed to the best advantage; expensive and scarce materials should be replaced with substitutes which are equally effective.

The ratio of installed machinery to labor force will increase in the six-year period from 0.38 horsepower per worker in 1949 to 0.75 horsepower per worker in 1955. With complete mechanization, the PPRK will be converted from a service enterprise

Most important to the completion of the plan is the mobilization of the 16,000 workers. This number will increase almost fourfold within the six-year period.

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